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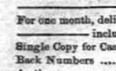

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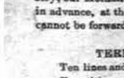

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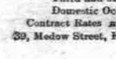

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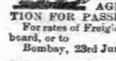

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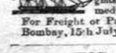

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

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Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank of Bombay, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

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Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

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Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs, 8,350,000 (£334,000.)

Head Office—14 Rue Bergere, Paris.

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Drafts granted as follows :—
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3 Do. Do. 1s. 11⅞d. "
On Demand 1s. 11⅞d. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-50 cts. "
3 Do. Do. 2-53 "
On Demand 2-59 "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 20th July 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

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The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from *one months' sight*; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.
" 4 do.	1s.	11⅞d.
" 3 do.	1s.	11⅞d.
" 2 do.	1s.	11⅞d.
" 1 do.	1s.	11⅞d.
On demand	1s.	11⅞d.
Circular Notes	1s.	11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the B

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 21st July 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 09/16d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Madras	30 days' sight	101
China	60 Do. do.	239 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-year's Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr.ct.	140 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	2½ do.	165 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	75 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	107 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	40 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	150 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	149 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 26,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
ort Press Co.	5,667	575 per share.	Rs. 11,800 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share ...	Rs. 3,500 pm. p. [share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	250 per share ...	Rs. 11,000 p. sh. [prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 12 prem.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	300 disct.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Manockji Pittyspinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 150 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 600 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Nominal.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co	5,000	.....	Rs 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	....	Rs. 200 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 20,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 disc.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	104
,, Loan 1835-36	99½
,, Loan 1842-43	
,, Loan 1845-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	108½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	118½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-3
Spanish Dollars	,, 210
Carolus	,, 300
Mexican Dollars	,, 225
German Crowns	,, 213
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 208
Bar Silver	,, 106½
Gold Leaf	,, 16 10-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3	0s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
,, (Seed)	£1	5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2	0s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£2	0s. 0d to £2 5s. 0d.
To China		No enquiry.
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (8th July 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 490 to 495
New Dhollera, (ready.)	,, 480 to 485
New Bhownagaree (candy.)	,, 485 to 490
New Comravuttee	,, 450 to 455
New Compta	,, 460 to 465
New Dharwar	,, 430 to 435
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 440 to 445
New Veersul	,, 445 to 450
New Khandesh	,, 430 to 435
New Pondicoe	,, 460 to 465
New Accola	,, 470 to 475
New Mangalore	,, 450 to 455
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,500 to 1,610.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.	7 to 7-2 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... ,,	7-4 to 7-5
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	32 to 53
Niger ,,	37 to 38
	25 to 26

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
July 20	Thomas Seddon	Dodd	Liverpool 21 April
	Pioneer (s)	Taunton	Kurrachee 17 July
	Cheribon	Cons	Bushire 7 July.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
July 20	Leocadie and Annie	Dufrar	Havre.
	Amatool Rahamon	Nacoda	Kurrachee.
	Matheran	Messard	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Pioneer*, from Kurrachee.—Mrs. Arthur; and 8 deck.

Per Dutch Ship *Cheribon*, from Bushire,—Mr. and Mrs. Peters; Mr. S. S. Peters; Mr. Shervos; and Mrs. Cons.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The Ship *Albion*, J. M. Thompson, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, for Aden and Suez.
Ship *Punjaub*, for Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 20TH JULY 1863.

For London.

Bucephalus.—361 bags Linseed, 341½ cwt., Jairam Virarat; 36 cases Gum Arabic, 91 cwt., Frangopulo Agelasto and Co.; 2 packages Herabole, 6½ cwt., Currimchund Dharay.

City of Glasgow.—1,200 bags Linseed, 1,800 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

For Liverpool.

Southern Belle.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt.; 25 bundles Sarseeseed, 12½ cwt., Malljee Sewjee.

Excellent.—76 bales Cotton, 266 cwt., Woomersy Veljee and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Nesserwanjee Doosabhoy; 7½ bales Cotton, 26½ cwt., Gaddum and Co.

Empire of Peace.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Curseljee Fardoonjee and Co.; 71 bales Cotton, 248½ cwt., R. Sozba and Co.; 300 bundles Country Gall, 250 cwt., Bomanjee Dunjee.

Glen Maiden.—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee; 44 bales Wool, 132 cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Shawser and Co.; 35 bales Cotton, 12½ cwt., Fazulbhoy Ramtoola Noormohmud; 205 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., Govindjee Mugjee and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

Star of Brunswick.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Vusunjee Narronjee and Co.

Morning Light.—51 bales Wool, 153 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungrana.

Negotiator.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt. Vulubdass Jeatha; 450 bales Cotton, 1,575 cwt., Pursotum Welljee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Runchordass Khoosall; 450 bales Cotton, 1,575 cwt., Girdhur Madewjee.

Zuleika.—30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Tackersy Dewjee; 60 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Narronjee Dewjee; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur and Co.; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Cowasjee Sorabjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Poonsy Veljee.

Sea Queen.—202 packages Cloves, 241 cwt., Gourdhundass Narrondass.

England.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., R. J. Jeejeebhoy and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Goculdass Madewjee and Co.

Dragoon.—275 bundles Linseed, 137½ cwt., Gangjee Nurput.

John Linn.—28 bales Wool, 84 cwt., Topun Enderjee.

Queen of the East.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Jewraz Ramdass; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt, Goculdass Madewjee and Co.; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Pudumjy Virjee and Co.; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Lilladhur Lucksmay and Co.; 200 bales Coir Yarn, 800 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Virjee Samjee.

Lewchew.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.

Duke of Newcastle.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Manock Pandoorang; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.

Thetis.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Loboch.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Soonderjee Horachund Virjee.

Auchnagh.—1 case Furnitures, Finlay, Scott and Co.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Malta.*—6 cases Cashmere Shawls, 69 pieces, Agregouls Mooktashaw; 4 cases Cashmere Shawls, 43 pieces, Rugoonathjee Nundlall; 1 case Cashmere Shawls, 18 pieces, Jafferkhan Mohmudkhan; 1 cass Cashmere Shawls, 14 pieces, Myadars Ramchord; 14 cases Cashmere Shawls, 255 pieces, Rugoonathjee Nundlall.

For Suez.

Steamer *Malta.*—2 cases Cshmeres Shawls, 44 pieces, Frangopulo Agelasto and Co.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

	VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1.	Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2.	Coromandel	Bombay.
3.	Goolamar	
4.	Hugh Rose	Bombay Harbour.
5.	Snake	
6.	Zenobia	

SHIPS OF ROYAL NAVY.

Her Majesty's Steam Sloop Hornet, Commander Joseph Dayman.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

985	Bucephalus, Black—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. June 8)
567	City of Glasgow, Carnaghan—W. Nicol & Co.	(c.l. July 18)
1191	Conway, C. Spence—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 11)
954	Defiance, Symons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. July 2)
1047	Mystery, Slap—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. May 23)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1127	Albion, Thompson,	(c. l. May 13)
689	Auchnearh, Prophet—Finlay, Clark & Co.	(c. l. June 4)
1180	Belle Isle, Babot—Stoehr, Prieger & Co.	(c. l. June 16)
1246	British India—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. May 13)
1361	Castlemain, Gill—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. July 13)
525	City of London—Finlay, Clark & Co.	(c. l. July 2)
1119	Contest, Amy—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. June 16)
1381	Dragoon, Miller—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. July)
993	Duke of Newcastle—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. July 15)
510	Empire of Peace, Shaw—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 22)
853	England, Robson—Framjee, Sands & Co.	(c. l. July 1)
212	Excellent, Davies—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 13)
1194	Floating Light, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.	(c. l. May 30)
1354	Gertrude, Congden—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. July 17)
1319	Glee Maiden, Marshall—Souza, Pinto & Co.	(c.l. May 28)
647	Grefve Berg, Snellman—Burjorjee & Co.	(c. l. May 18)
1596	John Lyon, Browning—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. July 15)
1683	Lewchew, Sinclaire—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. June 1)
187	Maldon, T. Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. June 27)
1243	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—R. Bates & Co.	(c. l. June 30)
797	Mary Sparkes, Oldham—J. N. Wadia.	(c. l. July 1)
237	Morning Light, J. Gillies—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. June 1)
1114	Nagasaki, Wood—B. H. Cama & Co.	(c. l. June 6)
1017	Negotiator, Hawkins—Coupland & Co.	(c.l. July 18)
1001	Norah Creina, Baker—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. June 8)
1226	Queen of the East, Bilton—M. Young & Co.	(c. l. June 29)
847	Sea Queen, Lloyd—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. June 1)
777	Shard, Cowper—Finlay, Clark & Co.	(c. l. June 6)
492	Sincere, Robinson—Burjorjee, & Co.	(c. l. July 7)
1228	Southern Belle, R. Bryce—J. N. Wadia	(c. l. June 8)
1632	Star of Brunswick, Robinson—K. Nixon & Co.	(c.l. May 27)
1122	Thetis, Chapman—Redfoo, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. June 9)
1345	Zoboah, Powell—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. June 22)
1155	Zuleika, Riddell—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. June 4)

FOR SINGAPORE AND SIAM.

327	Prince of Wales, Nicoda—H. J. Abadin.	

FOR KURRACHEE.

450	Kurrachee (s), Cottier—B. I. S. N. Co.	(c.l. July 15)
511	Marinus, T. Keenan—W. Nicol & Co.	
273	Sphynx, Davison—W. Nicol & Co.	

KURRACHEE AND MARSEILLES.

466	Godfrey, Houssois—Dinshaw Ardaseer & Co.	

FOR RANGOON.

784	St. Hilda, Logan—Wallace & Co.	

FOR MOULMEIN.

814	Bloomer, Gilchrist—Finlay, Scott & Co.	
1049	Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	

FOR ZANZIBAR COAST.

588	Bon Accord, Campbell—M., Rogers & Co.	(c.l. July 9)
396	Kent, W. H. Bisset—W. Nicol & Co.	

FOR CALCUTTA.

655	Ally, Robinson.	(c. l. July 4)
1157	Neptune's Car, Kirby—Macnee & Co.	(c. l. July 13)
960	Octavia, Bristow—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. July 10.)
994	Pocahontas, (s) Linco'n—Tudor & Co.	
698	Shah Jehan, White—H. M. Sedick.	(c. l. July 11)
559	Punjaub, W. W. Rice—H. E. Hubib.	(c. l. July 20)

FOR CHINA.

983	Arratoon Apcar (s), Smidt.—David Sassoons & Co.	

FOR KURRACHEE AND MAURITIUS.

495	Admiral Napier, Sharp.—H. M. Sedick.	(c. l. July 14)

FOR ADEN.

446	Montrose, Niemane—Peel, Cassels & Co.	

FOR GALLE.

H. I. M. St. Le Forbin Simon.

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

1942	Malta G. Hyde.	(c. l. July 20)

NOT FIXED.

86	Alligator, Nacoda, C. Edaljee.
397	Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Nathu.
594	Attiate Rahamon, Delange—Hajee M. Hoossein.
784	Balcarres, Jones—H. S. A. Cajee.
277	Bombay (s), J. Wooley—Cullandass Nusserwanjee.
559	Bombay Castle (s), Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co. (in dock.)
668	Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.
450	Cheribon (s) Blackmore—B. I. S. N. Co.
882	Cyclops, Cordiron—Gray & Co.
983	Eliza Bencke, Jackson—Souza Pinto & Co.
291	Futle Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund.
1165	Gastineau, J. Cummings—Stenhouse & Co.
189	Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
974	Glendevon, Brown—Lawrence & Co.
365	Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co. (in dock).
733	Hassody, Nacoda—Sheik Hajee Abdool Latiff.
677	John Bright (s), Betham—C. M. S. N. Co.
155	Keratta Roodreen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
	H. I. M. St. Le Japon, Laporterie,
598	Kessick, J. Bennets.
364	Lezard, Rabere—Dinshaw Ardaseer & Co.
1318	Lochnagar, Deal—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1987	Lonisa, Scawcroft—W. Nicol & Co.
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Gowajee Edaljee & Co.
377	Margaret Jane, W. Bousstow—David Sassoon & Co.
1129	Marseilles, Clements—Coupland & Co.
785	Minnihaha, Henderson—W. Nicol & Co.
1034	Old England, Bulman—W. Nicol & Co.
450	Pioneer (s), Taunton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
150	Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
938	Sebastopol, J. Lowther—E. Bates & Co.
	Sincere, Roy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
990	Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair—Coupland & Co.
293	Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sedick.
281	Sumadanie, Nacoda—Hajee Alakbin.
379	Sydney Eggers, H. M. Campbell—E. Bates & Co.
706	Thames, Tatham—Rattonjee Bomanjee.
744	Thomas Hamlin, Menzies—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
1178	Thomas Seddon, Dodd—Finlay, Clark & Co.
458	Tiny (s), Clayton—B. I. S. N. Co.
1115	Tivoli, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co.
600	United Service (s), Geine—C. M. S. N. Co.
1194	Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

700	Azof, (Refitting.)
960	Norna, Bain.
1646	Orissa, Parish.
1359	Patlinger, R. K. Toll. (Laid up.)
1190	Singapore, Gribble.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 20.

Hawthorn, Lieut. G. S., 24th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Kirkee.

Southey, Captain E., Garrison and Dockyard Engineer, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 20.

Holdworth, Captain, Royal Artillery, to join, to Ahmedabad.

Hawthorn, Lieut. G. S., 24th Regt. N. I., en route to join, to Dharwar.

Haines, Assistant Surgeon R., Presidency Surgeon 3rd Dragoons, on leave, to Poona.

Munbee, Colonel G., R. Engineers, on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JULY 20TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow. The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. Lieut. W. Bell, 56th Foot, has obtained leave of absence to proceed to England by the Overland route, on medical certificate, subject to confirmation.

2. The Principal Commissary of Ordnance will be pleased to place at the disposal of the Committee on the Rifles of H. M.'s 103rd Regiment, the services of Conductor Rivett.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th July 1863.

No 381.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated 27th August 1862.—By Brigadier Pelly, Commanding at Neemuch, directing the issue of two limes per day per man, in lieu of pumpkins to the European Troops at that station until other vegetables are procurable.

Dated 14th June 1863.—By the same Officer, directing the issue of a full ration of potatoes, 1 lb., in lieu of a mixed vegetable ration to the European Troops at Neemuch from 15th idem.

No. 382.—The adoption of the following provisions of War Office Circular, dated 26th January 1860, respecting the supply of Tunics to Regiments of Cavalry serving in India is sanctioned:—

All Regiments of Cavalry stationed in India will receive a Tunic, biennially, instead of annually, and the sum of £1-12 for Serjeants and £1-4 for Privates, will be allowed as compensation in the year no Tunic is received, which sum to be expended by Commanding Officers in the provision of clothing suitable to the climate.

No. 383.—Assistant Surgeon H. C. Kingstone, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the New Furlough Regulations with permission to embark from Aden.

No. 384.—Lieut. A. M. Shewell, of the 2nd Bombay European Regiment, is appointed a probationer in the Commissariat Department.

No. 386.—The price of chargers selected from the Remounts is fixed at rupees 600.

Bombay Castle, 18th July 1863.

No. 389.—Captain G. O. Geach of the invalid Establishment, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, on private affairs, from the date of departure of the last mail steamer in August next.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 18th July 1863.

With the sanction of Government Captain F. A. Whish, Royal Artillery, is permitted to resign the service.

Lieut. L. Gibson, Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 11th Regt. N. I., is appointed to act as Adjutant to that Regiment from the 6th instant, during the absence of Brevet Captain Greeg.

Subject to approval and confirmation by superior authority the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Lieut. Thomas Hornblow, 28th Foot, to be Instructor of Musketry to the Regiment, vice Ensign Singer resigned.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Captain J. Miller, from 1st to 15th July 1863, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate prior to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

56th Foot.—Ensign H. H. Johnstone, from 6th July to 4th August 1863, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate prior to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Naval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th July 1863.

No. 45.—With reference to para. 7 of G. G. O. No. 285 dated 29th May 1863, all claims for Pegu Prize Money, of the Officers and men of the late Indian Navy, are to be preferred through the office of the Superintendent of the Bombay Marine with a view to identification of the claimants.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th July 1863.

Second Hospital Assistant Bhorajee Chinnoo, having reported himself for duty in the Bombay Marine, is directed to join the harbour defences, vice Assistant Apothecary T. Campbell, transferred to the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary, who is to be directed to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Aden by the mail of the 24th instant, for the purpose of relieving Assistant Apothecary J. Ranger, of the *Victoria*.

The Purser of the *Ajdaha* was directed to provision the crew of the *Hugh Rose* from the 18th instant, until futher orders.

The *Semiramis*, is to be prepared for sea immediately.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 8th July 1863.

Under Section XI., Act XVI. of 1862, the Hon'ble the President in Council directs that within the Territories subject to the Government of the North-Western Provinces the General or Special Notices required by Sections XXXVII. and XXXVII. of Act XXXII. of 1860 should not be issued for the commencing from the 31st day of July 1863 in respect to the duties contained in Schedules I and 2 of the said Act; and that in the said Territories the Returns of Profits or Income chargeable with duties under the said Schedules, as prescribed by Section XXXIX. of the said Act for the year commencing as above shall not be required; but that in the place of such Notices a General Notice shall be issued in the said Territories to the effect that, except as provided in Sections V. and VI. of Act XVI. of 1862, the assessment of the duties contained in the said Schedules for the year commencing as above upon the several person liable thereto, either on their own behalf or on behalf of any other person, shall be at the rates and on the same amount at, and on which such persons were or shall be assessed for the year ending on the 31st day of July 1863, subject to the modifications prescribed in Section I. of Act XXVII. of 1863.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Simla, the 2nd July 1863.

To obviate misapprehension the Right Hon'ble the Governor General is pleased to notify that all Officers of the Staff Corps who may be at any time without Staff, Civil, or miscellaneous appointments are at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for temporary employment in Garrison or with Corps as His Excellency may consider desirable.

2. Whenever an Officer of the Staff Corps, therefore, relinquishes or is removed from Staff employ, he will report himself by letter to the Adjutant-General, from whom he will receive the orders of the Commander-in-Chief as to the Regiment or Garrison to which he is to be temporarily attached.

3. Should the Officer be at the time residing at or near a Military Station he will, pending the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, report himself for duty to the Officer Commanding that Station.

4. The principle of this Order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAUB IRREGULAR.

3rd Cavalry.

Lieutenant G. F. Bryant, General List, Bombay Infantry, attached to the 30th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, to be a paid Doing Duty Officer.

The 29th June 1863.

With reference to Circular No. 1124B., dated 23rd May 1863, from the Quarter-Master General of the Army to Officers Commanding Divisions or Districts, issuing Rules for the formation of Cantonments Boards of Health, His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to direct that the Executive Engineer of every Military Station where such a Board is constituted shall serve as a Members of the Board, and shall furnish to the Board such reports as may from time to time be required of him under proper superior authority.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 24th July 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

Via Marseilles. Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	*Via Southampton.* Rs. 0 4 0
,, 1 ,,	0 13 4	,, 0 8 0
,, 2 ,,	1 0 8	,, 1 0 0
,, 3 ,,	2 8 0	,, 1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Singapore*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 28th July 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th July.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

The Mail for Zanzibar, per Ship *Bon Accord*, will be closed THIS DAY, the 21st instant, at 5 o'clock P.M.

The Mail for Zanzibar, per Ship *Kent*, will be closed on or about the 25th instant.

SCINDE MAILS.

The Mails for Kurrachee, and Scinde, per Steamer *Kurrachee* will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and on the dates of departure which, if fine, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the Public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY FROM THE 13TH JULY TO THE 19TH JULY (inclusive) 1863.

Date.	Standard Barometer. corrected.	Thermometer in the Air.		Wet Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer (Vol. in No. 1.) Max.	Rain in inches.
	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	
July 13	29.739	29.689	77.2	82.0	76.6	79.0	None. 1.77
,, 14	29.791	29.750	78.7	86.3	76.4	80.2	,, 4.21
,, 15	29.782	29.718	79.6	87.7	76.6	81.0	,, 0.03
,, 16	29.739	29.688	80.0	86.8	76.2	79.5	,, 0.61
,, 17	29.735	29.691	79.5	86.8	76.6	80.4	,, 0.37
,, 18	29.768	29.677	79.9	81.5	76.6	78.0	,, 4 11
,, 19			Sun day.				9.23

July 13.—Overcast with nimbi; smart showers of rain.
,, 14.—Densely clouded with nimbi; a few cirri afternoon; light rain.
,, 15.—Densely clouded with nimbi and cirro cumuli slight rain.
,, 16.—Nearly overcast; light rain.
,, 17.—Do. do.
,, 18.—Densely clouded with nimbi; smart showers of rain

CALENDAR—JULY, 1863.

First Quarter.....Friday 24d. 2h. 23.4m. A.M.
Full Moon.....Thursday 30d. 6h. 24.1m. P.M.

Days.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun Fire.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.
Tues.	21 Daybreak at 4h 12m.	5 34	6 38	1 47	2 2	
Wed.	22 Magdalene.	5 34	6 38	2 52	3 11	
Thur.	23 Twilight ends 7.58	5 35	6 38	3 31	3 53	
Fri.	24 Uranus rises at 2.51	5 35	6 37	4 16	4 41	
Sat.	25 St. James.	5 35	6 37	5 16	5 43	
Sun.	26 8th Sun. after Trinity	5 36	6 37	6 20	6 57	
Mon.	27 Jupiter rises at 11.10.	5 36	6 36	7 36	8 16	

Date 18th July. Time—9h. 0m. 0.7s.

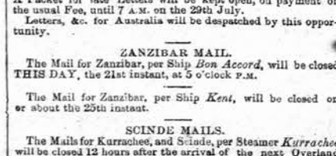
CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Tuesday 21st.—Lord William Russell beheaded, 1683.
Wednesday 22nd.—Battle of Salamanca 1812.—The Indian Income Tax Act passed, 1860.
Thursday 23rd.—Canada Union assented to, 1840.
Friday 24th.—Insurance Societies first established, 1696.—Gibraltar taken, 1704.
Saturday 25th.—Natives of India first sat on the Petit Jury, 1828.
Sunday 26th.—The Darien Expedition sailed from Leith, 1698.—Coleridge died, 1834.—An earthquake experienced all over Lower Bengal, 1854.
Monday 27th.—Manilla taken, 1762.—French Revolution, 1830.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	July 2	KURRACHEE	July 15
AGRA	July 14	LAHORE	July 11
ALLAHABAD	June 30	LONDON	June 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	June 22	MADRAS	July 15
BANGALORE	July 14	MALTA	June 23
COCHIN	July 11	MEERUT	July 14
CALCUTTA	July 11	OUDH	July 11
CAPE	June 1	PUNJAUB	July 4
CEYLON	July 2	PENANG	June 23
DELHI	June 30	RANGOON	June 4
FRANCE	June 20	SUEZ	June 27
HONGKONG	June 13	SINGAPORE	June 21

THE



TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1863.

THE American news to the 17th ultimo received by telegraph yesterday proves, what had been previously surmised from the somewhat mysterious movements of General Lee, that the great Army of the Confederates in Virginia meditated entering on an offensive campaign, and the first movements, as now briefly reported, appear to have been entirely successful. Maryland and Pennsylvania have been invaded by separate armies, and Lee, after having achieved what seems a decisive advantage, now once more threatens Washington at the head of a powerful force. Nothing is reported from Vicksburg, the rumours of relief here of its fall on the arrival of the last Mail, appear to have been groundless; the Federals have been always to take it, any day for the last six months, and for aught that appears to the contrary, they may be kept in the same state of expectation for six months longer. As to the Confederate attack which has recently been made on Maryland and Pennsylvania, it must be more with a view to secure the crops in Virginia, a matter of the most vital consequence to the South, than for any permanent advantage they could hope to achieve by a raid on the adjoining states content to submit to Federal rule. It hardly seems a prudent policy for its own interests on the part of the South, needlessly to rouse the hate of the inhabitants of Maryland and Pennsylvania the only result likely to ensue from carrying the war into the enemy's country. Though the Army of the South has proved itself on every occasion in the field, superior to the North in all except the dogged tenacity and courage of the rank and file in the latter in its alacrity to engage in fresh contests after repeated defeat, the South cannot afford to carry on an exhaustive contest, which leaves it weaker after every new victory bringing only barren results. It would seem that the effect of this invasion of Federal territory with the possible capture of the capital, is a call on the part of President Lincoln for a hundred and twenty thousand men! There seems no reason to doubt that this call will be responded to, as such calls have been responded to before, by producing the men. In no other country in the world could such a state of things continue, but America in this civil war has been singular and exceptional in everything, making all past lessons in history useless for purposes of comparison. For more than two years now, has this war been raging, with uniform defeat to the arms of the North in the district of Virginia, where it is most eager to triumph. Yet every fresh defeat, has been promptly followed up by the equipment of a fresh army, and judging from the latest accounts, there is not the least abatement of the warlike spirit that appears to animate the people of the North. The boundless resources of the country, the indomitable spirit of the people, and a belief in a

was very much supported by evidence as to the value of certain copper utensils and other material used in the manufacturing portion of his business, but which had been pledged about three months since and not now properly accounted for.

His Lordship said he was quite satisfied every thing had been done to get the evidence of the metah who was missing and whose evidence concerning the books was so much wanted, but another witness swore that the Insolvent had met him only last evening and offered him a bribe to say he did not see them. Then again another opposing creditor had seen them also. Another witness, one Nathoo saw metah make entries and saw books and made entries himself and insolvent signed entries in their books. There were six books, or the papers which he must have had and as they are missing, must have been concealed, and which should have been produced to the Official Assignee. The Petition must therefore be dismissed.

In re Thomas Smales.

Mr. Scoble made an application to be permitted to withdraw the petition which had been previously filed in this case, pursuant to a notice dated 16th of March 1863.

Dr. Reid on behalf of Mr. Robert Salmon, Manager of the City of Glasgow Bank, appeared to oppose the application, and said he could see nothing in the Act to justify it.

Mr. Scoble said that no notice of opposition had been given, neither had a copy of the affidavit of Mr. Salmon been afforded.

His Lordship asked Dr. Reid if he had not given the requisite notice.

Dr. Reid said the notice had been given to the Clerk of the Court.

Mr. Scoble said it might have been given to him but neither the insolvent nor his attorney had received notice. He did not dispute that the Clerk of the Court might have got a notice but they complained personally of knowing nothing about. He did not however think that the affidavit, after all, would come to much.

His Lordship said there was no binding rule that notice should be given to any one except the Clerk of the Court.

Dr. Reid then read affidavit of Mr. Robert Salmon, the manager of the City of Glasgow Bank. The grounds of opposition, he said, were the vaxatious defence of an action, in which the costs incurred by the Bank, were, two thousand and ninety-nine rupees. Judgment in this action had been entered in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, and the commission from England had alone occasioned the above expenditure. The learned counsel said that the insolvent had been guilty of disrespect and contempt of court, in having applied in the cool manner in which he had in filing his application through his solicitor instead of appearing in person. On the 16th of March an application is made to this court to withdraw the insolvent's Petition, at which, however, he does not himself appear, and again this day he is still absent. There was nothing in the act to entitle him to withdraw his petition and it was to be hoped that the court would not assist this man in the matter, after the manner he had acted in obtaining his *interim* order and getting off to England. He could call it nothing less than a gross contempt of Court, and begged that no favor might be shown the insolvent.

Mr. Scoble in reply to the clauses of the Act quoted by Dr. Reid said that the application of his client bore reference to the 8th Section of the Act, under which the Court is acting every day and which was the only one to suit the case. He thought the speech of Dr. Reid had greatly failed in enlightening the Court upon this subject. He could not see any cause for opposing the insolvent's application to withdraw. The creditor had appeared, he said, that the attorney for the opposing creditor had no warrant, and was therefore not justified in proceeding with the opposition.

His Lordship said that Mr. Salmon might have other grounds for opposing, but it seemed they were not communicated.

Mr. Scoble said he could not see, even if Mr. Judge had instructions to oppose, what good was to be obtained by it.

His Lordship said it appeared that the matter was adjourned on the 16th of March until now, and that the insolvent had appeared at neither times; the dismissal of the Petition was the proper course.

Mr. Scoble said that left him in a better course than if he were permitted to withdraw the petition. He had, however, chosen, as he thought the most honorable course by desiring its withdrawal. He did not wish his client under any circumstances, to be considered to have treated the Court with disrespect or discourtesy.

His Lordship said, under the circumstances, of the vexatious defence, he could not grant the application of the insolvent to withdraw his petition, the only order he could make would be to dismiss the petition not on the ground of contempt of Court, but because some cause was shown by the opposing creditor that the application should be rejected.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Saturday, 18*th July* 1863.

(BEFORE J. F. HOLE, ESQ.)

Canjee Walljee vs. *Hirjaree Gore Jadowjee.*

This action was brought to recover the sum of four hundred and ninety-nine rupees, and thirteen annas, being the amount of damages through loss sustained by the plaintiff, of four annas and a half per cwt., on eleven hundred and one hundred weight of linseed, which defendant had agreed to sell, as per agreement, dated 14th February 1863 (Rs. 298-13) together with two hundred and one rupees earnest money alleged to have been paid by plaintiff.

Mr. Kelly appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Veneyeckrao Hurrichund for the defendant.

Mr. Kelly stated the case which was to the effect that defendant had agreed to sell to plaintiff, under a written agreement, eleven hundred and one hundred weight of linseed at six rupees, six and a half annas per hundredweight, deliverable by the 18th of June 1863. Delivery of the aforsaid linseed had been repeatedly applied for, but the seed was not forthcoming. A notice was sent by Mr. Darby, the Solicitor of plaintiff, tendering the balance of the purchase money, after deducting the amount of earnest money, and informing defendant that in default of delivery, proceedings would be taken for the recovery of the amount. The agreement bore the signature of both parties, wherein an acknowledgment was made of the receipt of the earnest money by the defendant.

Mr. Veneykrao said that the earnest money had only been promised to be paid, but it was not. "It was the custom of the brokers, he said, to have these agreements drawn up, and to insert the date, when the earnest money was paid. In this instance it would be seen the date was blank.

Mr. Kelly said the money had been paid as would be seen by the agreement.

His Honor.—The *onus prabandi* lies with you to prove your case, Mr. Veneykrao.

Mr. Veneykrao thought that it should be with Mr. Kelly to prove his case first, and that he might plead *non assumpsit*.

His Honor.—You admit the contract. The receipt is *prima facie* evidence against you.

Mr. Veneykrao said the payment of the earnest money was disputed.

His Honor.—If you do not like to go into your case Mr. Veneykrao, I must give a verdict against you.

After some further discussion, His Honor agreed to the case being proceeded with, on Mr. Veneykrao's plea of *non assumpsit*, after which Mr. Veneykrao said, he he would withdraw that plea, and proceed to prove his case.

Hirjaree Gore Jadowjee, the defendant, stated, that the agreement he held was a counterpart of the one held by plaintiff, and that there was no date to it, and that the earnest money had not been paid. When the earnest money was paid the date would be filled in by the broker, and as the earnest money was not paid, it was still blank. He had never seen plaintiff about the transaction, the whole matter having been negociated by the brokers, Dyal and Shamjee. Neither of these had brought him the money. They told him plaintiff had told them he would not pay the money as he did not know him (the defendant.) The brokers then declared the contract was cancelled. A notice was afterwards received by him, calling on him to give delivery and he told the brokers about it. The linseed was ready for delivery, had the earnest money been paid. There was no money that he was aware of, sent at the time of the delivery of the notice.

In Cross-examination by Mr. Kelly, the defendant said that he considered that there was no delivery to make, when the brokers had declared the agreement cancelled. Application, he said, *had* been made to plaintiff to return the agreement he held, but the plaintiff said his brother was gone out, and he (plaintiff) could not find it.

By Court:—He (defendant) went personally to plaintiff to demand the agreement back, after the time it was alleged the brokers had cancelled it, but he could not say whether he went twenty times, ten times or twice only. He was alone when this application was made.

Dyal Parpia, one of the brokers, said plaintiff had ordered him to cancel the agreement himself, as he did not know the defendant. This was about sixteen or twenty days after signing the contract. Plaintiff said when his brother returned he would send back the agreement. The brothers name was Khimjee, but he did not know if he was a partner. No money had been paid. Defendant went with him to the plaintiff's when he got the agreement cancelled. He did not go into his shop. His partner (the other broker) was present. Witness then made an entry in his book that the agreement was cancelled.

His Honor.—Surely, Mr. Veneykrao, you do not expect to cancel a contract by the entry in this broker's book!

Continued:—Earnest money was demanded, otherwise brokerage would be lost. The date was to be filled in when earnest money was paid.

By Mr. Kelly.—Defendant first signed contract, then plaintiff. Earnest money was not paid to defendant but could not swear, that it was not. Had the date been put in, it would then have been paid. The broker does not receive the earnest money. Eighteen or nineteen days after contract, plaintiff said he wanted it cancelled, and defendant said, when earnest money was paid, he would accept the contract, otherwise he would consider it invalid. Witness repeated to both what had been said. Contract was then cancelled in his book. He told defendant to give back contract and get plaintiff's, thereon defendant took his counterpart to plaintiff. Plaintiff could not be found. Defendant then kept his, because he could not get plaintiff's. Witness was to get his brokerage from defendant, but got it from no one.

Shamjee Ruttonjee, partner to Dyal, the last witness spoke to almost the same effect. He said the contract was cancelled, because the plaintiff was not satisfied with defendant's character, and that they would not transact business without the earnest money. They did not get the agreement from the defendant, and neither he nor defendant had received earnest money and that the price of linseed went both up and down within the time it was to be supplied.

His Honor.—How came you to leave the document for Rs. 201 in plaintiff's possession?

Witness.—It is a custom to do so.

His Honor.—Then I advise you in future to do nothing of the sort.

This was the defendant's case.

Mr. Kelly said his instructions were that the money was paid to defendant and both brokers were present. The price went up after the agreement was made, but the principal feature of this case was that he held the signed agreement.

This Honor remarked here that an oversight had been permitted, which was that the document bore no stamp and was not therefore *prima facie* evidence, as regarded the earnest money. This, Mr. Venayek should have brought to his notice at first.

Plaintiff was then called and denied the statements of the witnesses of the defence. The fact was linseed had gone up to Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt. No one ever came to cancel the agreement and the brokers had not told the truth.

Khimjee Waljee, brother of the plaintiff, said he paid the earnest money himself four or five days after the contract was made. Two witnesses accompanied him, —Ludda Veersa, and Jairam Topun. The brokers tale was false. He afterwards went with Rs. 6,850, the purchase money, and Mr. Darby's clerk went with him. Defendant said he had no goods, and nothing was mentioned about earnest money. The price of linseed was then Rs. 6-12 per cwt.

Cross-examined by Mr. Venayeck.—The earnest money was credited in defendants book by himself. It was entered in plaintiff's book and entry was witnessed by Canjee, the plaintiff.

By Court.—Knew Jairam Topun before, did not ask him to come. Ludda Veersa he knew, but not where he lived.

Luximan Dinanath, clerk to Mr. Darby, the Solicitor, said he went with the tender which was refused. There was Rs. 6,850. Defendant said, "Very well, very well, I don't want it, go, go," and that he knew all about Mr. Darby's letter, and that he (witness) need not read him the copy.

Jairam Topun said he witnessed the payment made by Khemjee, plaintiff's brother. The evidence of this witness was not of the most reliable character; as he was once in the service of the defendant, had been in partnership with him, to the extent of two annas in the rupee, but as there were never any transactions effected, was not liable himself in the present action. He came to give evidence professedly for the defendant, but had not been subpoened, and had only now appeared when called for plaintiff.

Ludda Veersa, another witness to the payment of the earnest money, said he was in business at Bhewndy, but in answer to Mr. Venayekrao's enquiry, whether he had any acquaintance with the Bombay Jail, some time ago, excited and appealed to the Judge to know, why such unfounded aspersions should be cast upon him; and spoke with such earnestness that His Honor felt called upon to say that such allusions were perfectly unjustifiable, if unfounded; and unless Mr. Veneyekrao was ready to prove that they were true, they should never have been assayed. Mr. Veneyeckrao said such were his instructions.

Kaemjee Visram said the price of linseed at date of expiry of contract was Rs. 6-11-0, and produced his book to prove purchases.

This was the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Venayekrao said he must call the attention of the Court to the contradictions which occurred in the evidence of the plaintiff's witnesses, whose testimony must be altogether disbelieved. He commented upon the appearance of the witness, who was never summoned, and who professed to come on the part of the defendant, whom he called his late partner whereas he (the witness) was evidently no more than his discharged servant. His Honor would observe there was much that was suspicious in the evidence of plaintiff's witnesses; in which throughout there was no discrepancy where it might have been expected, if true; a varnished tale, only varied in material facts, where it was impossible with all their ingenuity, to accomplish its perfection. The evidence of the brokers, he held, remained uncontradicted, and the circumstance of the documents being unstamped, when one anna would have legalized them, made it quite clear that such clever, shrewd and businesslike people, would scarcely have permitted it, had the contract remained a valid one.

His Honor summed up at considerable length. He said it was quite absurd to think of believing the broker's story, which was as lame a one as ever was told. How was it that the brokers return was not heard of to get back the counterpart of the agreement? He wished to impress upon the minds of all who came to that Court that to negative documentary evidence he wanted aural proofs fifty times as strong as that brought upon this occasion. The evidence as to the payment of the earnest money he did not believe one word of. There was untrustworthy evidence of all kinds in this action. It was his opinion that the contract had been broken by the defendant, as the evidence showed the money had been tendered. Therefore, considering that the conclusion was, that the earnest money had not been paid, but that the defendant had broken the contract, there would be a verdict for the plaintiff, for the amount of damages, in difference of rate, which appeared to be, as stated in the summons, four and a half annas per cwt., or Rs. 298-13 with costs certified.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF THE ALLEGED NANA.

(*Times of India, July* 20.)

ABOUT February last three men were sent to Mr. Forjett by Captain Nuttall for the purpose of giving information regarding the presence in Bombay of certain leaders in rebellion during the late mutinies. These men, however, quarrelled among themselves, and were sent back by Mr. Forjett, but shortly afterwards two of the said three men returned to Bombay, accompanied by two others, who gave information regarding the man supposed to be the "Rao Sahib" of the Hyderabad conspiracy.

The first mentioned two men, Dwarka Tewarry and Gyapashod (or Gya Persaud), informed Mr. Forjett that there was a man in a temple at Poona in the guise of an ascetic, Purshotum Bhut by name, who had been the Nana's pundit at Bithoor, with whom Gyapashod was well acquainted. That the said Gyapashod was a native of Cawnpoor, and had frequently done business with the Nana and Purshotum Bhut, and that on meeting the latter accidentally at Poona a recognition immediately took place, and the Nana became the subject of conversation, when Purshotum Bhut mentioned in confidence that the Nana was then living in a temple at Jypoor, where he had been about six months, having come there from Nepaul.

On receipt of this information Mr. Forjett suggested to Mr. Anderson, Secretary to Government, that the political officers at Jypoor, &c., be written to secretly on the subject; and that he (Mr. Forjett) should be allowed to despatch the men in search. Accordingly Dwarka Tewarry, jemadar of the 8th Regt. N. I., and Gyapashod, accompanied by three of Mr. Forjett's detectives, were despatched from Bombay, the jemadar being furnished with letters to Colonel Brook, Political Agent at Jypoor, and other local authorities.

On the 24th ultimo, about four in the afternoon, a man bearing the outward appearance of a fukeer came into Colonel Davidson's court at Ajmeer, and requested a private interview with that officer. This was granted, and the man having produced his credentials in the shape of the letters above referred to, proceeded to explain that he was Dwarka Tewarry, jemadar of the 8th N. I.; that he had been employed for some time on secret service by Mr. Forjett, of the Bombay Police; that in company with the detectives and Gyapashod he had joined the Nana near Saloomba, and had arrived with the Nana in Ajmeer about one hour previously. He then indicated the "mundah" in which the whole party were about putting up, which was only 300 yards from the cutcherry. The man was in a great hurry to depart, fearing his absence might be noticed and begged Colonel Davidson not to attempt any capture till evening, and it was, therefore, hurriedly settled that the place should be surrounded at night. From some reason or other which does not transpire, Colonel Davidson closed his court an hour or so earlier than usual; and about seven in the evening the jemadar again made his appearance, and stated that the Nana, from hearing a number of persons who came to the mundah talking among themselves of the cutcherry being closed so early, at once took alarm and determined to remove, which he did immediately. The jemadar, not knowing Ajmere, could not give any clear description as to where the Nana had gone, but said it was by a "khoond," and there are many khoonds around. On learning this, instead of surrounding the mundah with troops as had been previously proposed, Colonel Davidson, Lieut. Repton, Captain Brodigan, with Mr. Bowyer, Inspector of Police, proceeded quietly in the direction the Nana was supposed to have gone; but on searching the supposed hiding-place no traces of the party could be discovered. They then searched the mundahs and musjids around, but without success. It was then proposed to search the mundah where it was known the Nana had originally been. For this purpose Lieut. Repton and Mr. Bowyer left, while Colonel Davidson and Captain Brodigan continued to search the neighbourhood of the khoond near the old Tuhseel. Colonel Davidson descended some steps leading into a dark arch, when suddenly the jemadar came out, and on Colonel Davidson asking who he was, gave the pre-concerted answer, "We are so and so, and that is the pundit;" the person he was to point out as pundit being the Nana. He was immediately seized and handcuffed, and two other men then taken, who turned out to be one Naroo Punt and a blind priest. The whole were then taken to the magazine and searched, after which they were left in charge of a European guard till morning.

On the morrow, the descriptive roll of the Nana having been procured, a comparison was instituted, and all were struck with the resemblance. The supposed Nana allowed himself to be a Dekhanny Brahmin; his age appears 43 or 44, but he states he is 45. His complexion is fair, excepting where bronzed by exposure. He swears he has been wandering as a fukeer for 28 years, having spent most of the time in Cashmere; but his feet and hands do not give evidence of any past hardships, or rough usage, such as would be the consequence of constant walking.

DEPOSITION OF GYAPASHOD.

Statement of Gya Persaud, Brahmin, of Zillah Cawnpoor, village Bharontee, on solemn affirmation.

I was a resident of Cawnpoor, but at the time of the mutiny in '57 I had a shop at Saugor. At the time of the mutiny at Burhampoor, I proceeded from Cawnpoor to Saugor to join my shop. After the mutiny at Saugor my property was put in the fort, but I remained in the Sudder Bazar; my shop was known by the name of "Davideen's" who was my father's uncle. When the *sahib logue* all entered the fort, the surrounding country population poured into the cantonments, and plundered every thing. Davideen ran away and made for Cawnpoor, and on the way fell in with the Nana's force. He, to escape, left the road and went to Nusufghur on the Ganges, and died there of cholera. My grandmother and other and other female relatives after some time reached our village of Bharontee. After this all our property in our village was plundered by the Nana's force, and my grandfather was killed. At the time "Davideen" left Cawnpoor, I escaped to Mhow by Bhilsa. When General Rose's force arrived at Mhow I joined it and went with it to Saugor, and was employed in the commissariat and accompanied the troops to Jhansie, when Major Campbell, Bazaar Master, made me his treasurer. I ultimately accompanied the force to Gwalior, and remained there a year and a half as bazaar chowdree. At the end of that time I resigned my berth, and returned to my village of Bharontee. I there found all my property and houses destroyed, and after the stay of a month, proceeded to Benares, where I determined to hunt up the Nana. Hearing he had gone to Nepaul I turned for that purpose a fukeer, and travelled all through Western India for a long period, as I knew Tantia Topee and others were about in the Baroda direction. At the time of the Hooles in 1862 I arrived in Bombay, and after staying there five months heard that Captain Nuttall, the police officer at Sholapoor, was hunting up the rebels, so I went to him at Sholapoor, and saw him. He joined with me, for the purpose of obtaining information, jemadar Dwarka Tewarry, of the 8th Regiment B. N. I. At Sholapoor I fell in with one Hindoo Chobee, who wore a dress similar to what is worn in Nepaul. I joined as a fukeer, and he informed me that the Nana had left Nepaul with the view of the rebellion, and had come towards Sind, and that he himself was getting infotmation of the feeling of the people. He also told me the Rao Sahib lived at Poona, and I went with him to that place. We then fell in with a Brahmin by name Purshotum Bhut, who after a time, on hearing I was a staunch friend of the Nana, gave me hopes of an interview with Kishen Rao. After a few days I saw Kishen Rao; Ithen wrote to the jemadar at Sholapoor that Kishen Rao was concealed at Poona, and the jemadar and Captain Nuttall joined me. Captain Nuttall would not believe me when I told him the real Kishen Rao was in Poona. I, therefore left Poona and went to Bombay to Mr. Forjett, to whom I told all. He told me to go and get *pukka* intelligence, as the man Captain Nuttall had previously captured as Kishen Rao could not be convicted. I then returned to Poona and from thence to Sholapoor; and again I wrote to Captain Nuttall and told him Kishen Rao was at Poona. He still was doubtful, but sent with me two men of his own who had seen Kishen Rao at Hyderabad in the Deccan. We returned to Poona, and the two men were satisfied as to the identity of Kishen Rao. We then went to Bombay to Mr. Forjett, from whom he gave me a paper and sent me back to Poona with orders to seize Kishen Rao, but at Khandalla I recognized Kishen Rao travelling towards Bombay, whom we seized and delivered to the bazaar master at Khandalla. I then told Mr. Forjett good intelligence of the Nana being at Jypoor. He replied that as I had caught Kishen Rao he would give me letters for the purpose of catching the Nana. Accordingly Jemadar Dwarka and myself left Bombay and went to Gulgaon and Burhampoor, where we fell in with three of the Nana's people doing *puja* for him. I there told them I had authority from the Arabs and others in Hydrabad to treat with the Nana for a rising in that direction, and wanted to find him to make arrangements to exterminate the British rule. For some time they would not give any information; but on my telling them I knew Kishen Rao, and promising to give them Rs. 600 if I met the Nana one of the Brahmins took the jemadar and myself to Indore to the brother of the Jaora Nawab. I gave the Brahmin Rs. 600 on the security of another, to be repaid if I did not reach the Nana. We were escorted by some Mussulmans to Jaora, and from thence two men, one in the garb of a fukeer and the other dressed as a bheestie started with us towards Saloomba. We remained three miles from the town, and the bheestie went into it, and on returning told us we should see the Nana pass. Soon after about 100 sowars and about 150 foot came from the town. We were afraid to present ourselves before the Nawab's attendants, who appeared to have come out to escort the Nana towards Bikaneer. We followed the cavalcade at a distance, and reached Chittore, where the cavalcade left the Nana. When the escort went back, only three men appeared a-head with small tattoos, and the bheestie told me one of these men was the Nana. We followed the Nana to Sanganaree, at which place the detective and myself overtook the Nana's party and asked where they were going. They replied to Dwarka; we said we were also going there, and would be glad to accompany them. The Nana then said he was going to Pokar, and I replied we would also go that way. As we drew near Nusseerabad the Nana objected to go by the road, and said if we wished to accompany him we must go through the jungles. We went, and then got more friendly with him; but he searched us, and I concealed the two letters in my chotee. He asked several questions of us to which we answered, but that I had known him at Bithoor, that I had lost my all on his account, and was now wandering about, endeavouring to restore him, and that I had authority from many people in the south, and had arranged to raise 4,000 men if he would return to Poona. He replied he could not go to Poona, as he was going to Bikaneer to meet Tantia Topee, and that the Begum of Awah and Madho were at Saloomba; also the Gondah Rajah and Goorbeon Sing of Odeipore.

He then invited us to accompany him to Bikaneer, the rajah of which place had promised him assistance. He said all Rajpootana was on his side and that at the dusserah he would again be at the head of a force and burn the cantonment of Nusseerabad, and after that Poona! I suggested, before attempting, anything, he should worship at Ajmeer. He agreed, and we went to Ajmeer, but when he heard of the cutcherry breaking up sooner than usual he appeared anxious, and determined to leave. I persuaded him simply to move to some other point. The Deprty Commissioner I opened with him Naroo Punt, Bhalla Punt, and a blind man that accompanied the Nana to give the party more the appearance of fukeers. The Nana said in conversation that he had been well taken care of by the ruler of Cashmere, and had come down *via* Scinde and Kutch, where the Rao had given him Rs. 50,000; but the Nana told him he wanted men, not money, which not obtaining after 15 days he went to the territory of the Ram Rajah, where the Nana's wife and children are. At this place the Nana's grandaunt, with the cut ear, Chinnum Singh's widow, is not allowed to call them "children of the law," but to my astonishment the other day I heard a native call this Mr. Spiers (a pleader I believe), who is, I must confess a sort *rara avis* in these benighted regions the "son of the Judge;" a Judge no doubt in their estimation being the incarnation of law, and leaving a name of honour in the mouth of natives, a legacy to his sons. For the past few days we have had a slight break in the weather; a short respite from the incessant rain, and every one has taken advantage of it. Again has the Mail been thronged with gay groups hastening, some to Bolleau-Gange, to listen to the dulcet strains of the 82nd band; others who have really come up for their health to enjoy an invigorating canter or a still more health-giving walk round Mount Yacko. Such was the spectacle presented yesterday, but to-day—*Ah quantum mutatus ab illo.* Heavy rolling rain, here a stray figure muffled up in a hideous waterproof coat with a large hood, looking more like an animated magic lantern than a human being than a jampan, with its curtains tightly closed to screen its fair occupant from the rain; in the dark sombre looking machine with its heavy black curtains, you hardly recognise the open light sedan, in which reclined the fair lady by whose side you lounged and talked sentiment yesterday; indeed a jampa on a rainy day more resembles the grim gondola of the Council of Ten, than a receptacle for beauty.—*Englishman, July* 10.

BENGAL.

A COURT of Enquiry is now sitting in Fort William to investigate the circumstances which caused, and attended, certain instances of insubordination that occurred last month at Barrackpore in the 26th Punjab N. I., during the absence of the commanding officer on sick leave; and to which we referred at the time. The acts of insubordination in question were very properly made the subject of summary trial immediately after their occurrence, and the chief offenders were condemned to certain periods of penal servitude, with, as a necessary consequence, expulsion from the military service; but apparently, the military authorities are of opinion that the matter requires wider and more thorough investigation; and we have heard that the evil spirit which manifested itself on the occasion in question is believed to have owed its origin, in a great measure, to external instigation. At any rate, the appointment of this Court of Enquiry is a wise measure, as past events have taught us that it is absolutely necessary that government should thoroughly understand, as far as is possible, the causes of any disaffection or insubordination which may at any time manifest itself in our Native army.—*Englishman, July* 10.

ASIATIC SOCIETY, CALCUTTA.

Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for July 1863.

The Council reported that they had adopted the following report of the Philological Committee.

REPORT OF THE PHILOLOGICAL COMMITTEE.

The Philological Committee submit the following suggestion to the Council:

In 1854 Dr. Sprenger published the first Vol. of a catalogue of Persian MSS at the expence of the government, similarly in 1855 Dr. Ballantyne published the first Vol. of the great Sanscrit grammar, the Mahabhasya with native commentaries; and in 1860 Dr. Hall published his Contribution to an Index of the Hindu Philosophical Systems. These three works possess respectively great value to European scholars, but unfortunately they are almost entirely unknown even by name in Europe. The Secretary has made enquiries of the Curator of Government Books at Allahabad, and he has learned that the stock of the two latter works is at Allahabad, but we fear that the first mentioned work on Pers'an Literature was probably destroyed during the mutiny.

As the Government so liberally advanced the expence for the printing of the above works, it can hardly have been their intention that the volumes when printed, should remain locked up from the learned world who alone could appreciate them. Now if fifty or eighty copies were ordered for distribution among the principal learned societies and the leading Orientalists of Europe, Oriental science would be benefited, and the original object of government in printing the books forwarded.

A large portion of the edition of the Rigveda commenced by the late Court of Directors, and continued by her Majesty's Government, has been gratuitously distributed in this manner.

The Philological Committee would therefore suggest that a proposition should be made to Government for the distribution of fifty or eighty copies, and the Society might offer to send the books to their respective destinations along with its own publications, government paying any extra expence.

The report was adopted; communications were received.

From Dr. C. Williams extracts from a journal of his trip from Mandelay to Bhamoo, containing some accounts of a visit to old Pagan.

The paper was read by the Secretary.

After it's perusal the chairman observed that he was in hopes of receiving further communications shortly from Dr. Williams through Col. Phayre. The Doctor had reported the Bhamoo river to be navigable for steamers up to Bhamoo. He had not found it practical in consequence of the disturbances in Yunan to reach the Chinese frontier, but he had travelled in that direction as far as the Kakhyan mountains.

2. From the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal copy of a journal kept by Mr. J. W. Masters, late Assistant Commissioner at Golaghat during a tour made by him towards the end of last year in Upper Assam.

3. From Baboo Gopinath Sen an abstract of hourly meteorological observations taken at the surveyor General's Office in April last.

The chairman then addressed the meeting, calling its attention to the intelligence which had just reached India of the successful issue of Captain Speke's and Grant's expedition in Eastern Africa.

Some of the members present, he observed, might probably have known these officers who were both placed by the Home Government at the disposal of the Royal Geographical Society on the 24th February 1860. Captain Speke he had had the pleasure of seeing here when he came down some 10 years ago to proceed to join Burton's expedition to the Somali country; though never a member of this Society he had contributed to them a fine collection of zoological specimens made by him under great difficulties in the course of that expedition, and he was a frequent correspondent of the Society's. Curator, Mr. Blyth. In later years his efforts in aid of African exploration had been made known through European journals, and they obtained for him in 1861 the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society.

His first experiences as a traveller were gained in sporting tours in the Western Himalaya, where as the Society were aware, there was at present another equally enterprising man, long known as a sportsman on and beyond the passes into Thibet, who was only waiting for a mission such as the London Geographical Society entrusted to Captains Speke and Grant to emulate those officers in their exertions and to achieve it with, he hoped, the same brilliant success. He trusted that now that there was no longer room for doubt as to the sources of the White Nile, we might be able to draw more attention to Captain Blyth's claim to have the sources of the Berhampootur, the solution of which Captain Smyth, with a trusty few, was ready and eager to attempt.

Feeling confident that amid the applause which awaited the travellers in England a greeting from their old friends in India, and from this Society could be most acceptable to them, he would move a resolution in the following form for the adoption of the meeting:

That this meeting desire to record the high gratification with which they have heard of the successful issue of Captains Speke's and Grant's expedition in Eastern Africa, and to offer to those officers their warm congratulations on the great discoveries which have resulted from it.

The Resolution was unanimously adopted.

Captain Lees then brought forward a motion for amending Rule 77 of the By-laws, notice of which was given at the May meeting. He stated in few words his reasons for proposing an alteration in the rule. His object was to prevent the recurrence of discussions regarding the present mode of conducting the Society's Journal, which had lately occupied, he thought, too much of their time at more than one of their meetings. He wished to see the Rule amended as follows: The Council shall elect from their own body Sub-committees for sections of Oriental Literature, Natural History, &c., also a Sub-committee of Finance whose reports on all matters referred to them shall be submitted to the Council.

The chairman then read the Rule as it now stands, and moved that Captains Lees's proposed amendment be referred to the Council for report in accordance with Rule 43 of the Bye Laws.

Agreed to.

The Librarian submitted the usual monthly report.—*Id., July* 11.

MADRAS.

WE learn from Cannanore that a deficiency to the amount of twelve thousand rupees has been discovered in the cash chest of the Civil Treasury at that station, of which the Deputy Paymaster of Malabar and Canara is in charge. The cashkeeper and shroff have been arrested, and the matter is at present undergoing judicial investigation.—*Times, July* 14.

THE COTTON CROPS.—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 22nd June 1863.

Read the following letter from W. M. Cadell, Esq., Collector of Tanjore, to W. Hudleston, Esq. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Vellum, 13th June 1863.

I With reference to the Circular Memorandum of the 20th ultimo, No. 315, I have the honor to report that the heavy rains which prevailed during the months of February, March and April last, have, to a considerable extent, injured the cotton crops in this District. As the Board are however aware, the amount of cotton grown is comparatively trifling."

CUDDAPH.—The late rains in this District did not injure the cotton crops, as before the rains set in they were all gathered in.

TINNEVELLY.—From the reports of the Tahsildars it appears that the cotton crops in this district have not been much injured by the late rains. The loss caused by the rains may have been about one-sixteenth part of the whole produce.

MADURA.—From the information received from all the Talooks in this District, it appears that the late rains have proved injurious generally to the cotton crops. The flowers and capsules have, to a great extent, dropped off the plants, and the yield consequently in some places has been only half of a full return.

COIMBATORE.—The late rains in this District have not in any way injured the cotton crops. The first crops has been gathered, and the late rains have been so favorable, that the plants promise to yield a second crop.—*Athenæum and Statesman, July* 14.

WE understand that after a vast deal of official correspondence as to the selection of a site for a central prison in the North Arcot Circuit, a spot has at length been fixed upon at Rajamundry on which the proposed building is to be erected. Mr. Rohde, the Inspector General of Jails, has settled personally all preliminaries in regard to the work, which will be commenced without delay. —*Times, July* 15.

THE Honorable Mr. Pycroft, leaves the Presidency in the course of the present week for a temporary residence on the Nilgherries. During his absence there will be no meetings of Council, as the Honorable Mr. Maltby will be the only member present.—*Id.*

THE Mails steamer *Simla* from Calcutta to Suez, arrived in the roads early yesterday and leaves again this morning for Galle. By this opportunity Lady and Miss Trevelyan have arrived at Madras on their way to the Hills.—*Id.*

THE Roads in Oomrawattee, the great cotton district of Berar, are to be improved; two lacks of rupees have been sanctioned for the purpose, and an increase in the Executive Engineers Department.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

MAJOR ALLEN has been ordered down from the Hills by the Lieutenant-Governor, and *permitted* to resume charge of the workshops at Roorkee, subject to certain conditions.—*Mofussilite, July* 14.

In another portion of the paper will be found a detailed description of the capture of the reputed Nana Sahib. It is told in a manner which leads us to suppose that the authorities in Ajmere have got hold of the right man at last. They had better send for Doctor Tresider who once cut an abscess out of the Nana, and was very handsomely paid for the operation. We hope he will be sent to Cawnpore to be identified, and if it is distinctly proved that he is the man of Bithoor, we intend accepting the following invitation:—

"Come over. We hang at eight. Breakfast at nine."—*Id.*

DURING the heavy fall of rain on Sunday, between eighty and ninety years of the lower ramparts of the Agra Fort fell, and nearly filled up the mote near the Ummer Singh Gate. There was one very loud clap of thunder, and it is not improbable the lightning has been the cause of the damage. We have heard it said that the heavy rain sapped the foundation; but it appears to us the foundation is sound enough, the upper wall only having fallen.

A Committee was convened by the Commanding officer of the station, yesterday, to enquire into the causes of the accident, and the extent of the damage.—*Delhi Gazette, July* 14.

THE fall of rain between Attaree and Umritsur on Wednesday afternoon, is reported to have been even heavier than that at Lahore, the whole face of the country being flooded.—*Lahore Chronicle, July* 11.

THE rain fall during the past few days has been excessive, and the plain in front of the city of Lahore is all under water from the overflowing of the river, which has also penetrated into the streets, and extends down the high road to Anarkullee.—*Id.*

A VERY large flight of locusts passed over Umritsur, on Tuesday evening the 7th instant, and made their appearance at Lahore on Wednesday. A number settled on the trees and shrubs for the night, but fortunately did little harm. A small flight appeared on Thursday morning and a very extensive swarm (probably the one we had here) noticed South of the Railway, East of Attaree, on Monday evening.—*Id.*

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On the 2nd instant the river Indus rose to a remarkable height, overflowing its banks, and inundating the country in the vicinity of Mooltan and doubtless elsewhere. It has since fallen, without doing any material damage.—*Id.*

ANOTHER earthquake occurred at Lahore about 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, apparently proceeding from East to West. Its duration was 32 seconds.—*Id.*

WE understand that the following is the order of Relief of the Native Cavalry already determined upon, but there will doubtless be other changes:—

1st	Beng. Cavy.	from Meerut	to Saugor.
2nd	Ditto	" Umritsur	to Gwalior.
6th	Ditto	" Peshawur	to Rawul Pindee.
7th	Ditto	" Mooltan	to Jhansi.
10th	Ditto	" Umballa	to Peshawur, with the Governor General.
11th	Ditto	" Peshawur	to Mooltan.
12th	Ditto	" Saugor	to Umballa.
13th	Ditto	" R. Pindee	to Peshawur.
14th	Ditto	" Gwalior	to Meerut.
16th	Ditto	" Jhansi	to Segowlie.
17th	Ditto	" Segowlie	to Lucknow.
18th	Ditto	" Lucknow	to Umritsur.

—*Id.*

COCHIN.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the Ponany river has overflowed its banks—that a bridge has been washed away—and a boat with passengers carried into the sea, and several lives lost.—*Courier, July* 11.

WE are glad to be able to publish for the information of our readers, the following Rules established by the government of His Highness the Rajah of Cochin for regulating the grant of Forest Land for cultivation of coffee.

Several applications having been made of late for information, as to the terms upon which the Government of His Highness the Rajah of Cochin is prepared to lease out land for coffee planting on the mountains of Cochin, the following Rules are published by command of His Highness the Rajah:—

Applications for grants of land for the above purpose to be addressed to the Dewan of Cochin, and they should specify, as accurately as possible, the boundaries of the lands applied for, and their estimated area. These applications to be registered in a book, to be kept for the purpose in the Huzoor Cutcherry, in the order in which they may be received. An officer or servant of the sirkar to be deputed to ascertain, by personal inspection and measurement, whether the area of the land, comprised within the given boundaries, corresponds with that mentioned in the application, and also to mark out the boundaries by means of trees, or other boundary marks which are not to be removed without the previous consent of the sirkar obtained in writing.

The area being ascertained, and the boundaries defined, a lease to be granted to the lessee under the signature and seal of the Dewan, provided the sirkar has no objection to lease out the particular land applied for. In the event of there being two or more applicants for the same block of land, the right of occupancy of the said land to be put up to auction, and knocked down to the highest bidder, or the land to be given to the prior applicant, unless that applicant be already in possession of 500 acres of uncleared land; in which case it will be given to the first applicant not so possessed of land still uncleared. The terms on which this Government is pr

The Queen was attended by the Marchioness de Beauvoir and the Countess d'Hulst, ladies of honour to Her Majesty, and by the Marquis de Beauvoir and General Count Dumas, gentlemen in waiting.

Precisely at 11 o'clock the bishops and priests left the altar to meet the approaching bride, who accompanied by her parents, the Prince and Princess de Joinville, arrived from Claremont.

Kneeling at the altar, the youthful pair listened attentively to the religious exortation addressed to them by the Bishop of Southwark, who in a few brief and appropriate words, led their attention to the venerable relative whose presence graced their nuptials, and whose example he exhorted them to emulate. At the close of this address the Prince and Princess were admitted within the alter rails, when the bishop demanded who gave each to the other. The Prince de Joinville answer for his daughter, and the Count de Paris for his brother the youthful pair each acknowledging their response by a profound obeisance. The mutual plighting of troth followed, after which the Prince and Princess retired from the altar, and again kneeling in front of the rails received the benediction of the bishop

The bride and bridegroom, with the Count de Paris and the Prince de Joinville, now entered the sacristy, where the usual record of marriage was signed and duly attested.

On their reappearance in the chapel a musical mass was performed, at the close of which the Royal party returned to Claremont.

Meantime the ladies of the neighbourhood had been permitted to assemble in the grounds, and on the steps beneath the portico of the mansion, where a number of beautiful children, each carrying bouquets of choice flowers, awaited the return of the bridal party. The bride's approach to the house was heralded by a Royal salute from a battery of guns, manned by an impromptu corps of artillerymen, composed of young tradesmen of the neighbourhood, and when the young couple alighted they were affectionately greeted by the assembled spectators.

The company present at the ceremony continued to set down in rapid succession up to 1 o'clock, at which hour the Princesses Helena and Louise arrived, having posted across from Windsor Castle. The Princesses were received by the Court de Paris and the Prince de Joinville, and conducted to the drawing-room, where they offered their warm congratulations to the newly-wedded pair.

The Duchess of Cambridge and the Duke of Cambridge were the next arrivals. At half-past 1 o'clock the approach of the Prince and Princess of Wales was heralded by a Royal salute, the band of the 3d Surrey Militia playing a few bars of the National Anthem. The illustrious guests were received on alighting from their carriages by the Count de Paris, the Prince de Joinville, and other members of the Orleans family. The Count de Paris led the Princess of Wales, and the Princess Mary was conducted by the Prince de Joinville.

Their Royal Highnesses first paid their respects to the Venerable Queen Marie Amelie, and then offered their congratulations to the newly-wedded pair.

Previously to the *déjeuner* the Duke de Chartres, mindful of the pleasant sympathies existing between his young bride and the neighbours among whom she had been nurtured from childhood, took occasion to present her to the visitors assembled in the saloon.

He said he thanked them with all his heart for the kindness they had shown to himself and his bride, and wished them every happiness—a sentiment which old and young very heartily acknowledged.

At 2 o'clock the illustrious guests sat down to breakfast. The bride and bridegroom left the room for the drawingroom, the Prince of Wales following with the venerable Queen, who looked exceedingly well, and manifested a lively interest in the festivities. The Count de Paris came next, leading the Princess of Wales, who never looked more handsome and interesting. Prince Alfred followed, leading the Princess de Joinville, and then came the Prince de Joinville with the Princess Helena, the Duke of Cambridge with the Princess Louise, the Duke d'Aumale with the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke de Montpensier with Princess Mary, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar with the Duchess Augustus of Saxe Coburg, Prince Philip Wurtemberg with the Princess Marguerite of Coburg, and the Prince of Leiningen with the Duchess d'Aumale, in the order described. The other guests at the Royal table were the Princess Philip and Augustus of Wurtemberg, and the Ambassadors and Ministers present the marriage.

The bride and bridegroom sat in the centre of the table, faced by the Prince of Wales and Queen Marie Amelie, and supported by the Princess of Wales and the Princess de Joinville.

Towards the close the of *déjeuner* the health of the newly married pair was touchingly proposed by the venerable Queen herself, who, with glass in hand, arrested general attention by emphatically calling upon her guests to respond to the toast, "A la sante du Duc et de la Duchesse de Chartres." The illustrious party instantly responded to the appeal, rising from their seats and greeting the young couple with every mark of affectionate esteem.

When the *déjeuner* was concluded, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of our Royal family, took an affectionate leave of the Duke and Duchess de Chartres, and presently afterwards departed on their return to London.

At 4 o'clock the newly wedded Prince and Princess bade farewell to their illustrious relatives, and left Claremont *en route* for Scotland.

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

(Correspondent of the Times, June 15.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, *June 4.*

THE long-expected elevation of Fuad Pasha to the Grand Visierate has at length been announced. The following Imperial edict was issued on the occasion :—

"My Most Illustrious Vizier,—You are well aware that the prosperity of my empire, the welfare of its inhabitants, and of all classes of my subjects without distinction, as also everything that concerns the development of those material and moral forces which compose the real elements of all improvement, form the sole and constant object of my anxiety. My wish is that those financial reforms, the excellent results of which have already been so potently felt, be continued. Now, having had cause to appreciate the extent of your zeal and care with reference to these grave questions, and having also remarked your great fidelity and patriotism in the administration of all branches of the public service, I confer upon you the office of Grand Vizier. I ask you urgently to consecrate yet further your best efforts to the fulfilment of my wishes. Although the Grand Visierate is the centre of all the executive departments, still, inasmuch as the labours which you have undertaken, and the system of military reforms and organization which you have inaugurated, require to be very carefully followed up so as to produce the complete results which may be expected from your enlightened control, I have resolve:—especially in your case—to continue to you at the same time in your functions of Minister of War. Seeing, however, that the administration of the army forms one of the most important branches of the public service, a special functionary is necessary to assist you and to attend to current details of the department; I have therefore chosen for this duty Halil Pasha, my Grand Master of Artillery, whose great zeal and intelligence in military affairs are well known, and I have intrusted to him, as your deputy, the Ministry of War, continuing to him at the same time his present functions. Labour, then, in concert with my other Ministers to accomplish the beneficent work which I so ardently desire to see realized. And may God assist our efforts!"

It will be seen from this document that contrary to all precedent, Fuad still retains, in conjunction with his more exalted post, the administration of the War Department. I am also credibly informed that he is intrusted with the supervision of the Ministry of Finance, which practically means that he will himself be the responsible Minister, and that the one who enjoys the nominal title will be placed under his orders and control. He will thus be the responsible chief of three of the most important departments of the State, and it is a question how far he is justified in assuming a charge of such very great magnitude. Since the return of the Sultan Fuad's influence has been daily increasing, and it has now reached a point which he may find it difficult to maintain. Any other day the public has been informed of the dismissal and disgrace of many Court favourities who were supposed to be hostile to the policy of the powerful Minister, and now it would seem that he has succeeded in removing every official who was opposed to him, and remains the undisputed master of the position. The history of Oriental statesmen does not afford many instances of the possession of such great power, and the rise of those who have been most favoured has generally been speedily followed by the downfall and disgrace of the recipients. It is for this reason, therefore, that, while rejoicing at the elevation of the favourite Minister, the public cannot divest itself of some apprehension lest it should be short-lived. Halil Pasha, who is at the head of the Ordnance Department, and who is charged with the execution of the administrative details of the War-office, under the control of Fuad, is a man who enjoys a fair reputation as a military administrator. He went through a regular course of training at Woolwich, and the experience which he there acquired has been brought into practical use in his own country. During the Crimean war he rendered great services to the Allies, and obtained their good will by the prompt attention with which he met their requirements. Mustafa Pasha, the Minister of Finance, is a brother of the Viceroy of Egypt. He is possessed of a large fortune, and a great idea of his own dignity and importance, which has led him from time to time in his financial transactions to set all public considerations at defiance, and to act in a manner so extraordinary as to imperil the conclusion of negotiations of the highest interest to the Government. I shall presently have occasion to allude to a startling instance of his want of discretion, which is likely to be visited heavily on the Porte. The importance of his office will now be considerably diminished by the assumption of its responsibilities by the Grand Vizier. It is not unlikely, moreover, that the Ministry of Finance will be reduced into a second-rate office, as soon as the Imperial Bank is in a position to undertake the functions, in connexion with the Treasury, which are comprised in their concession; and it is probable that Mustafa Pasha will either resign or be removed from a post which should never have been conferred on him.

Nubar Pasha, the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, whose arrival was daily expected, has postponed his departure, and will only arrive here the beginning of next week. If I am led to recur to the question of the Suez Canal it is because I feel assured that the discussions on that question will assume a great political importance. Indeed, the attention of the Government is concentrated upon this affair, and they can ill disguise the anxiety and annoyance which it causes to them. Whatever course the French Government may ultimately adopt, there is no doubt, knowing as they do the weakness of the Porte and the panic which would be produced on them by decisive action, that they will bring to bear the greatest pressure, not far removed from intimidation, in the hope of maintaining intact the conditions of the Egyptian convention. If my information be correct a despatch has been already received by the French Embassy stating that the Emperor will strenuously support the claims of the company, and, if necessary, will not even shrink from direct compulsion. This does not accord, certainly, with the conciliatory tone adopted by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs in his conversations with Lord Cowley; but I am assured, nevertheless that such is the case; and it would certainly not be the first time that a startling inconsistency existed between assurances given to the English Government and the instructions supplied to the French Embassy here.

General Turr arrived here yesterday on his return from the Principalities, and leaves to-morrow by the Marseilles steamer. The greatest mystery seems to attend his proceedings and the object of the mission with which he is charged. The Turkish Government have followed his movements with great uneasiness. It was at first supposed by the public that he was acting in the interest of Poland; but this is not the case. On his departure from Turin a telegram was received at the Porte from its agent in Italy, and every precaution was taken to watch his actions and counteract their effects. On his arrival at Bucharest he was received with much distinction by the Hospodar; and I have ascertained beyond a doubt that a large quantity of arms shipped on board different steamers of the French Messageries have been received there, and, through his agency, sent over the frontier. A variety of circumstances point to an attempt at insurrection in the Transylvanian Provinces, in conjunction with Servia and Moldo-Wallachia; and the hostile attitude which has again been assumed by the rulers of the Danubian Principalities towards the Porte tends to give strength to that supposition. It is asserted, on the faith of both official reports and private intelligence, that Russia is giving countenance and support to these schemes. A storm is brewing in those provinces which it is not in the power of the Porte to avert, and it may break out at any moment. For many months past a great quantity of arms has been collecting, and the supply steadily continues. It was established beyond dispute four months ago that Russia had sent into Moldo-Wallachia and Servia between 40,000 and 50,000 muskets. The abandonment of that question by the Porte, and the surrender of the sequestered arms, no doubt prevented an outbreak at that time; but ever since the insurrection has increased by contributions from other quarters, a great proportion of which is supplied at Messina,—from which it would seem that Italy is in some way concerned in the movement. It is extraordinary that the Porte should not adopt energetic measures to intercept these arms, and were it not that the nature of my information leaves no doubt on the subject, it would almost be incredible that large consignments of warlike stores should find their way, almost under the eyes of the Turks, and through the narrow waters of the Bosphorus, into the disaffected provinces. The most alarming reports are now received of the great accumulation of these stores, which would make an insurrectionary outbreak in that quarter by no means so despicable a movement as the Turks would wish it to be believed.

In the presence of these threatened dangers, it is not wonderful that the Turks should take such precautions for a possible conflict as may impress their unruly dependencies with a sense of the military superiority which the Suzerain Power could bring to bear on the struggle. Not many months ago I pointed out in my letters the wonderful improvement of the army. Since that time the efforts of the War Department have not for a moment relaxed. In this particular branch of the Government, the Turks seem to be concentrating a power and energy in reform which, if it could be applied in an equal proportion in other departments of the State, would soon be attended with the same satisfactory results. Nor must it be thought that this improvement is in the condition of the army confined to the troops in the capital alone. A constant interchange is now being effected between the troops here and those in the provinces. The regiments newly arrived have a miserable appearance at first as compared with the local garrison, but it is astonishing how soon they improve. Good food, new clothes and equipments, constant drill, and the interest manifested in their welfare by the Sultan, very soon effect a transformation. In order to work out this system with advantage, it has been decided to establish a military camp at Maslak, a plateau situated three hours' march north of Pera. It is to consist of 15,000 or 20,000 men, and will serve as a training ground for the whole of the army. I am informed by travellers returning from Syria and other parts of the empire, that the troops in those quarters are very little inferior in appearance and discipline to those at the capital. It is unfortunate that the reverse of the medal should not disclose so bright a picture. It points to whole districts depopulated by the conscription; rich lands left uncultivated for want of men; and desolute hearths bereft of their prop and mainstay. It is not wonderful, therefore, that in many parts of Asia Minor, whole tracts of land are passing into the hands of the Christians for whom the conscription has no terrors and who thus gradually become the real masters of the soil.

I alluded above to a financial operation concluded by the Minister of Finance which created great surprise. As it is likely to give occasion to litigation between the Porte and the other parties concerned, I may as well trace the outline of the transaction. It is one of those cases illustrative of the loose and irregular mode in which such operations are conducted by the Turkish Government, and of the greediness and rapacity which it calls forth on the part of the local financiers. Some months ago an agreement was entered into by the Minister of Finance and certain parties at Galata by which the latter undertook to advance 700,000*l.* to the Government. As security a deposit of Consolidés to the amount of 1,400,000*l.* was placed in the hands of the contractors, and the interest and commission stipulated upon amounted together to 12 per-cent. It must be remembered that at this very time the new bank undertook to relieve the Government of its temporary embarrassments by the advance of the same amount at 6 per cent. For reasons which have remained a mystery, this last offer was disregarded, and the previous arrangement was concluded. I must mention that the loan was for 12 months, and that the contractors had power to sell the deposited Consolidés at a price not lower than 50; but as an additional commission of 5 per cent. was allowed in case of sale, it practically reduced the price to 45. Some time passed, and the contractors never intimated to the Porte that they held these securities had been disposed of. The value of Consolidés being now 59, the Government called upon the contractors to receive the amount due to them, and to return the pledged securities. The contractors decline to do so; they invoke the clause which gives them power of sale; refuse to produce any accounts or proof of sale; and simply state that they will only enter into the question at the expiration of the time fixed in the agreement. Now supposing, as is generally believed, that these securities have been sold at the present price, it would give the contractors a profit of 254 000*l.* which is not unlike a loan of 700,000*l.* It is said that the Government intend bringing an action against the parties for recovery of the deposit; and, as one, of these is a British subject, I understand that the Turkish authorities have determined to sue him in the Supreme Consular Court. In the face of such proceedings as these transactions is it high time that the present Minister of Finance should be relieved of the responsibilities of his office.

Out of the many inquiries which have been so often instituted into the corrupt practices of officials, it is satisfactory to have to record on which has borne fruits in the dismissal, disgrace, and exile of the persons concerned. Five Court *employés*, whose favour was great under the late reign, including a Pasha, three chamberlains, and one secretary of the late Sultan, have been convicted of gigantic frauds, and have been sentenced to deportation for life. It is a pity that some well-known persons connected with the new reign are not made examples of in the same manner.

There is a paper published in the Turkish language at Stamboul, in one of the last numbers there is an amusing letter from a *mollah*, dated from the Cape of Good Hope. The worthy Mussulman reviews the manners and customs of the Christians in that the colony, and specially alludes to the religious dissensions amongst them. Their priests, he says, all advocate different creeds and as to their bishops, "one Colenso actually writes books against his own religions." I was curious to ascertain whether this was a made up story, but it turns out that two years ago application was made to the Porte by some Mahomedans at the Cape to send out a mollah, and he, it seems, is the genuine author of the letter.

THE TRAFALGAR LIONS AND SIR EDWIN LANDSEER.

(Examiner, June 13.)

WHY does Mr Hankey hanker so for the Nelson lions? is not sufficient for the day of production the evil thereof? "Show his eyes but grieve his heart," the evil genious that presides over Trafalgar Square may say. That Sir Edwin Landseer will make all that artist can make of lions we are quite certain. He will not make them look as Livingstone says is the establish sculptural usage, like "old women in night-caps," but no matter how well the animals may be rendered, the design is bad, and its completion will bring prominently out the absurdity. There you will see a hero in a cocked hat at the top of a lofty pillar. What is he up there for? For very good reason; because there are four savage carnivorous animals at the bottom licking their chops, and ready to devour him if he comes down within reach of their fangs and claws. In appropriate slang phrase the gentleman in the cocked hat is up a tree. He will never come down while those lions are there. No wonder, then, that Sir Edwin Landseer has been in no hurry to set the lions there. Things are not now at the worst, and it does not seem that the hero in the cocked hat is in any jeopardy, but merely that he has mounted that pillar to take an observation of the sun's altitude and he has been there so long, and is likely to be there much longer waiting for a lucid interval for a sight of the sun. All this looks professional and suitable. But set the lions there, and it is obvious that Nelson has climbed up out of their way, or that he is in the difficulty before described of being "up a tree."

Time was when the lion was a beast of good repute for for courage and generosity. He is now known to be an arrent impostor. Except when stimulated by hunger, he is one of the most dastardly animals in the creation. He is a huge cat, and nothing more. The true type of courage is the dog, which unstimulated by wounds, and at the command of man attack an animal a hundred times his size. In ignorance of natural history the attribute of courage was bestowed on the lion, and with improved knowledge it will be withdrawn, and popularily understood that the mangy beast is only brave when he has an empty belly. The saying, "brave as a lion" will soon come to sound pretty much the same as "brave as a hare," or "bold as a mouse."

So if Landseer would present his lions in the only mood rendering them types of courage he must exhibit them with every appearance of a long fast, exceedingly lank and lean, with a notable collapse of the flanks. They will be bold enough in that shabby condition, but then, will it not seem obvious that they are at the foot of the column for no good, and hungering for the gentleman who has taken refuge at the top? The predicament is not one in which you would choose to present a hero.

Don Quixote, indeed, got well out of an affair with lions face to face, but then Cervantes intended us to understand that it never occurred to the lions that the Knight of the Sorrowful Countenance was good to eat. Now this wrong must not be done to our Nelson, and as it would neither do to have it supposed that he is keeping out of the way of lions stuck up where he is, nor, on the other hand, that he was not toothsome in the opinion of the lions, it would be much better to let things remain as they are, and to refrain from any bestial addition to the abominations of Trafalgar Square.

PROFESSOR ANSTED'S GREAT STONE BOOK.

(Reader, June 6.)

The Great Stone Book of Nature. By David Thomas Ansted, M.A., F.R.S, F.G.S., &c. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE comparison of nature to a book, as that by which we *might* learn, if we would, is one of those illustrations which are so apt that they seem in great danger of being worn to death. Yet the apparent ingenuity of the comparison strikingly shows the vice of our present system of education. That we should read Nature herself comes on us with the freshness of a new idea; all our teaching has until lately pointed to books as the true sources of knowledge, and has crowded the mind with facts instead of teaching us how to learn. Yet one fact which a man discovers for himself, whether in the museum or in the quarry, is worth a dozen which he learns from a book. Professor Ansted himself, we think, fails to recognise this.

What is any one the wiser, when he or she has merely stared with astonishment at the strange skeletons in the British Museum, or the still more strange stony monsters, perpetually threatening the following night's repose of the visitor to the gardens of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham? He is none the wiser for these visions, if he does not know how and where the bones were found—according to what principles the skeleton was converted into the semblance of an animal—to what period of the earth's history they belong—and what relation they bear to existing and familiar races. What, again, can be learned at the sea-side by the examination of a lofty sea-worn cliff, showing varieties of rock utterly unlike similar rock elsewhere, and placed in all kinds of impossible positions, if we have not been taught what is now being done in other parts of the world that may result in a similar cliff? Who can understand the wonderful columns of Fingal's Cave in Staffa, or the Giant's Causeway on the coast of Ireland, who has not familiarized his eye to similar appearances, where their origin is more manifest and their history clearly made out? Experience and knowledge can alone guide us in these matters.

In the present work Professor Ansted attempts to supply that experience and to give that knowledge. He divides his work into eighteen chapters, under the following heads: Introduction; the River-bed and the Sea-beach; the Sun, the Wind, the Rain, and the Frost; Clay and Marl; Chalk; Limestones and Marble; Sand and Sandstone; Granite, Granitic Rocks, and Lava; in the Brick-field and the Gravel-pit; in the Quarry and the Mine; Volcanoes and Earthquakes; the Disturbance of Rocks; What the Pictures are, and what they mean; Ancient Forests and Modern Fuel; the Pre-Adamite World; Glittering Treasures of the Earth; Sources of Metallic Wealth; the Circulation of Water; Conclusion. This is a wide range of subjects to be discussed in less than three hundred pages, and the lessons are of course quite elementary. We ought, however, to be thankful when any man so eminent as Professor Ansted will write a book for beginners, and especially one so readable as the present. Professor Ansted, carrying out the metaphor which has supplied him with a title, says that, in *Geology*, even of the early pages should seem dry and barren in incident, still, as we advance, the plot thickens" and the subject becomes more interesting. He has, however, made his book interesting from the beginning. It is almost unnecessary to say that it is accurate. Still, in the non-geological portions, we find some things to which we cannot assent. For instance, with reference to the recent discovery of gold in California and Australia, he says :—

Such influx has one effect—not pleasant perhaps, but not on the whole unwholesome; it reduces the value of realized property as compared with the value of labour. Wages become higher, and payment for labour of all kinds also becomes higher, because, so many more ounces of gold being in the market, one ounce will no longer purchase so much food as before, and labour must have food. On the other hand, the interest of accumulated money does not increase, but rather tends to diminish. Thus persons whose income is derived from the interest of accumulated capital are directly injured by gold discoveries. Those whose income arises from land suffer less, as the rent of land will always have reference to the price of food.

The effect of the increased supply of gold is of course to lower the value of that metal, and consequently of the pound sterling. All annuitants therefore suffer, and it is true that wages rise. But we cannot admit that the rate of interest would be lowered. Whether the owners of accumulated capital would suffer, depends on the nature of their investments; if they hold consols, railway debentures, preference stocks, or any similar securities, they are annuitants, and will suffer accordingly. If, on the contrary, they hold railway shares or land, or if they are engaged in commerce, and their capital is invested in cotton, tea, iron, or any other produce, the value of their property will be unaffected by any such increase in the supply of gold as that which we have recently experienced.

Professor Ansted expresses himself strongly with reference to the Imperfection of the Geological Record:—

"A few centuries ago," he says, "the very existence of fossils was hardly known as a fact on which an argument could be based. For a long time the fact of their having really belonged to animals and vegetables was doubted. Afterwards, many rocks were considered as being quite without fossils which now are known to contain them in infinite abundance; and although each year still adds to the number and variety of the different species, and introduces us either to new localities for known species, or new species from the known localities, there are yet many naturalists and geologists who are unable to recognise the probability that our knowledge of the subject is still very imperfect, and ought not to be assumed as complete in any department.

We grope about in the dark, picking up here a little and there a little; but we can never hope to remove and bring to light all that is left, and there must remain, to the last, in the great burying-place of nature, a far larger series that the most searching investigation of man will ever bring to light. Could we even attain to a complete knowledge of organic remains we should have made but one step, and that an imperfect and incomplete step, towards an acquaintance with the life that has passed away, for there must still remain large gaps to be supplied of such animals as pass out of existence, and leave no durable skeleton or hard part capable of conservation."

We have often wished that some competent geologist would publish a short account of the different strata passed through by the principal railways which converge on London. Professor Ansted does this, though very shortly, for the Brighton line, and we will select his account of it as a good specimen of the style in which his book is written. After giving a diagrammatic section of the country from London to Brighton, he says :—

Passing from London, and leaving the slippery clays of New Cross and the clays covered with gravel at Sydenham well behind, we see near Croydon symptoms of the chalk, which is there not far from the surface. As the chalk is easily reached by boring, not only at and near Croydon, but at various points between that and London, there is not a shadow of doubt about the relative position of the clays, the gravel, and the chalk in this district: and when, near the long tunnel at Merstham, the railway passes through a deep cutting, it is easy to see that beds of chalk there incline towards London. This is seen again when we emerge from the tunnel at Merstham; but not far off the chalk is replaced by the sand-hills of Redhill, near Reigate. Now these sands come out from under the chalk, they are tilted in the same direction, and nearly to the same amount, and they are further from London. They must, beyond all doubt, have been deposited below, and therefore before the chalk, and yet they now form hills (Leith Hills) nearly as high as the top of the chalk downs. But the parts of the chalk itself that are seen on coming out of the tunnel must originally have been some hundred feet below those seen at its entry, for all the way through we have been going across tilted beds as shown in the diagram, and the beds we first saw have come out at the top of the downs. This, too, corresponds exactly with what we have said about the sands. Advancing further south, it is soon seen that a bed of clay comes out from under the sands, and at length the sandstones of Tunbridge Wells form hills which were certainly once below the clays, and, therefore, it must be supposed, far below the chalk.

It is hardly necessary to say that Professor Ansted accepts the evidence which has recently been brought forward with reference to the Antiquity of Man, and his co-existence in Europe with many, now extinct, mammalia. We have seen that he goes a long way with Mr. Darwin in his views on the Imperfection of the Geological Record; and he does not hesitate to express his belief that new species make their appearance through the action of secondary laws, and without the necessity of miraculous interference. Without again adopting Mr. Darwin's theory of Natural Selection, he considers that—

It is a higher and more noble conception of the Supreme Being, and one more likely to lead to the discovery of truth, to believe in the existence of a plan as perfect as its Designer, than to presume that this earth has been the result of a series of experiments and failures, or has been the scene of great disturbances and convulsions in inorganic nature and of successive creations of what we ignorantly call higher organisms in the world of organic life. We may never in this life succeed in discovering the whole plan; for it is not likely that finite power can grasp the Infinite Design. But each endeavour that is made, humbly and honestly, will be productive of good; and the student will rise from the study of any part, either of the works on the method, with wider and clearer views, and be better fitted to perform his other duties, and be useful to his follow men.

As "The Great Stone Book" will probably go to a second edition, we will suggest to the author that he might with advantage leave out a good deal of matter which has no immediate bearing on his subject. The chapter on the "Treasures contained in the Book" is, we think, specially susceptible of curtailment. The different superstitions with reference to precious stones, the "Polish ideas that each has reference to some month, some qualities, or some apostle, and other statements of this kind, occupy a good deal of room, and are, we think, quite out of place. In their stead it would be easy to suggest many interesting subjects to which more space might well have been allotted—such, for instance, as the action of rivers, the motion of glaciers, and the drift gravels, which have now become so intensely interesting, from their relation to the early history of man. The illustrations also are very unequal; and, while some are tolerably good, others are far from creditable.

Auction Announcements.

BENNETT & CO.

SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Godown of Hadjee Currim Jahn Mahomed, near Munjid Bunder, on account and at the risk of Hotamchund Munchawram, the first purchaser, and by order of Hadjee Currim Jahn Mahomed,

37 Bales of Cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ARTICLES SAVED FROM THE WRECK OF THE LATE SHIP "PATTERSON."

On THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the East Corner of the Esplanade, near the Wood Stacks, opposite the Saluting Battery, the following, saved from the wreck of the late ship *Patterson*, viz:—

127 casks Cocoanut and Gingilly Oil.
18 empty Casks.
15 bales of Cotton.
224 pieces of Wreck.
12 cart loads small pieces of Wreck.
1 Mast } Lying on the 103rd Parade Ground
5 pieces of Wreck } Colaba Beach.
1 piece of Wreck lying at the Clare Bunder.
1 piece of Wreck, 5 spars, lying at the Elphinstone Bunder.
5 pieces of Wreck lying at the Waree Bunder.
1 Life Boat. }
1 Pinnace. } With Oars lying at the Apollo Bunder.
1 Gig. }

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd, and THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his residence at Gilder Street, Grant Road, the neat and valuable household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c. &c., of Lt. Lawson, Esq., the same consists of a set of crystal cut Glass Ware, richly cut Quart, Pint, and Claret Decanters, neat Dinner, Dessert Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Plated Hot-water Corner Dishes, Plated Cruet Egg and Pickle Stands, Waiter, Tea and a set of Victoria-pattern Silver Spoons and Forks for 12, sets of Shell and Queen's pattern ditto, Silver Tea Set, two Gold Patent Lever Hunting Watches, and one Gold Albert Chain, handsomely carved Blackwood furniture such as Dining, Circular, Sofa, and Card Tables, Pier and Round Tables with Marble Slabs, Tea-Poys, Screens, Hat Stand, Conversation and Sofa Couches, Easy, Planter, Drawing-room, and Arm Chairs, Chiffonier, Four-post Bedstead, Almira Wardrobes, Clothes and Gown Presses, large Washing and Dressing Tables, Child's Cots and Cradles, Glass-door Cupboards, Writing Table, a Mahogany Square Piano, a Three-barrel Organ playing 30 tunes, a Plated Three-light Hanging Argand Chandelier with Drops, a handsome real China Sugar Jar, Oval Mirrors in gilt frames, Double Wallshades with Drops, an 8-day Timepiece by Cameron, a Double barrelled Gun, a small quantity of Oilmanstores, &c.

ALSO,

A set of 10 Brass Roses for fountain 1¼ inch, a quantity of English Nails 1 to 8 inch. A pair 10 ton 3 fold purchase block 900 feet 1¼ inch. A pair 10 ton 3 fold purchase block 900 feet 1¼ in. Galvanized Iron Piping, 500 feet 1½ inch do., also a quantity of ¾ and 1 in. do., Tees, Bends, Elbows and connecting pieces ¾ to 2 in. 10 cwts. Peacock's patent Paint for iron works, a large quantity of Screws of all sizes, Hoop and Rod Iron, Gunny Bags, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A Brougham with Horse and Harness, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from the 25th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An English-built Buggy by "Kinross." Price Rs. 800.
A Travelling Gharry in good order.
An English-built Miniature Brougham, has been but little used.
Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.
Good Sherry in quarts.
Holland Gin, 15 large square Bottles in a case.

THE NEW PATENT REVERSIBLE MALVERN DOG CARTS.

Just landed ex "Beauvila" and "Ambrose."

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have just received FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, two very superior highly-finished English built new Patent Reversible Malvern Dog Carts with Venetian Blinds and Wood work varnished panels, Lancewood Shafts, best plated Lamps, with fancy coloured Glasses. These drags are peculiarly built either to carry 2 or 4 persons, of very light construction, and easy to put, built to order to stand the Indian climate, by the celebrated makers, Messrs. Meadowcroft and Smith, of Worcester, Patentees, who gained the last Exhibition Prize Medal for their first-class finish and workmanship.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 21st July 1863.

Business Announcements.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 2 to Rs. 50.

Cartes de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Photograph Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size).

A large collection of Views, Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.) TREACHER & Co.

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

COTTON CLEANING AND PRESSING MACHINE AGENCY.

MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENERAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HUGH MASON, Ashton-under-Lyne, Cotton Spinner, Chairman.
JOHN CHEETHAM, Stalybridge, Cotton Spinner.
THOMAS BARTON, Manchester, do. do.
JAMES MARSHALL, Stockport, do. do.
THOMAS EMMOTT, Oldham, do. do.
E. C. HOWARD, Stockport, do. do.
THOMAS WOOLLEY, Bolton, do. do.
ROBERT PLATT, Stalybridge, do. do.
H. LITTLEDALE, Liverpool, Cotton Merchant.
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JOHN MAYALL, Mossley, do. do.
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JOHN WALKER, Bury, do. do.
WILLIAM WILD, Bury, do. do.
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JAMES BARLOW, Bolton, do. do.
JOSEPH THOMPSON, Manchester, do. do.
WRIGHT TURNER, Manchester, do. do.
THOS. MOSLEY, Manchester, Merchant.
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WM. WARKLEN, Bury, do. do.
JOHN TAYLOR, Oldham, do. do.
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G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.

Important to Home and Foreign Governments, Cotton Companies, Capitalists, Merchants, and Cotton Growers.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY, Limited, are prepared to receive orders for the SUPPLY of all descriptions of the most approved COTTON-GINS, HYDRAULIC and HAND-PRESSES, HORSE-OR BULLOCK-POWER MACHINES, HAND-DRIVING WHEELS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The experience and information acquired by the Directors will enable them to supply Machinery of the best construction, with the latest improvements and on the most economical terms.

The Directors will execute such orders on commission, and all Machinery will be inspected by the Company's Engineer prior to shipment or delivery.

G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.

Hartford Chambers, Francis Square, Manchester, 12th Dec. 1862.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payments.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

June 22nd, 1863.

LONDON HOUSE.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c.

T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. Thornhill last Mail the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Bolsaires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Keys, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings.

Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Albert and Neck Chains.

Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES,

Best made Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, London, warranted for two years.

Ladies' Gold Watches set with diamonds.

Do. do. Open faced.

Silver Hunting and Open faced English and good Geneva Watches.

Do. Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies' Companions in mother of pearl.

Ivory Pencil Cases with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, papier machie goods in great variety.

American Fly catchers.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 300. Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells, selected by Mr. A. C. Thornhill when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

K. Templer Suits.	Royal Arch do.
Royal Arch do.	Master Masons do.
Master Mason do.	Collars for Office-Bearers.
K. Templer Jewels.	Collars and Sashes for Balls.

Ribbon from ⅛ inch to 2½ inches for Jewels,